

Egyptian pioneer school

Primary (3)



Name:

Class:

Chapter 1

Lesson 1 : origin

Origin is used to describe the source or cause of something.

As the parents are the origin of many traits we have such as eye color, hair color, skin color.

The **timeline** shows important events in order over a period of time.

Put (true) or (false):

- 1) The origin is the source or cause of something ()
- 2) The timeline shows important events in order over a period of time. ()

Lesson 2 : inherited traits

Inherited traits are passed from parents to their babies or offspring. Hair color, eye color, fur color are examples of inherited traits.

Traits: hair color –reading –mouth shape – writing – nose shape – riding a bicycle.

Inherited traits	Not inherited traits

Activity: match each offspring to the appropriate parents.

offspring



Parents



Lesson 3: acacia tree and water lily (lotus)

Acacia tree:

***Acacia adapts to living in the desert habitat.**

***Lack of water**

***It has very long roots that help it reach deep underground water.**

***The branches have long thorns to stop animals from eating the leaves.**



Water lily (lotus)



***lotus adapts to living in freshwater habitat.**

***the stems are long and flexible to fix the plants in the mud.**

***The top of the leaf is waxy to keep water out.**

***It has big round leaves to absorb the sunlight.**

Put true or false:

- 1) Acacia tree and water lily live in the desert ()
- 2) Water lily plant has big round leaves to absorb the sunlight ()
- 3) Acacia tree has thorns in its branches ()

Choose:

- 1) Acacia tree has very long roots to
(Reach water – absorb sunlight)
 - 2) Water lily plant lives in
(Desert –fresh water)
 - 3) The stems of water lily plants are
(Short and flexible – long and flexible)
-

Lesson 4: all about blubber

*Animals depend on their traits to survive in their habitat, such as the blubber in the polar bear.

***In the arctic zone**, the weather is very cold

***The polar bear** has layers of fat and blubber to keep it warm.

***The blubber** is thick fat with many blood vessels.

Camouflage is the act of blending into the environment through the use of colors or patterns.

Example: A Polar bear has a white fur that helps it blend into snow as it sneaks up on its prey.

Chapter 2

Lesson 1 : art web

There are different types of arts such as: **pottery – drawing – playing music.**

Activity put true on the pictures of art work.



Pottery



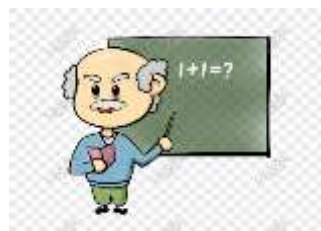
Agriculture



drawing



playing music



teaching



Cleanliness

Lesson 2 : geo clothes

Activity: classify the following clothes according to the cold climate and the warm climate.

Coat –scarf-short-hat- boots –gloves-ice cap- slippers.

Cold climate	Warm climate

Lesson 3 : sculpture in ancient Egypt

Name of sculpture: the sphinx

Its size: very big

Manufacturing material: stone

Description: it has a body of lion and a head of human.

Date of manufacture: around 2500 B.C.E



Name of sculpture: King Tutankhamen

Its size: average

Manufacturing material: gold

Description: the mask of the king Tutankhamen.

Date of manufacture: around 1330 B.C.E.



Modern day sculpture

Name of sculpture: Naguib Mahfouz

Manufacturing material: bronze

Description: writer and novelist Naguib Mahfouz



Name of sculpture: Magdy Yacoub

Manufacturing material: clay

Date of manufacture: 2018

Description: global heart surgeon



Chapter 3

Lesson 1: fact, fiction, and opinion

Fiction: it is something told or written and is not true, just like drinking warm tea which makes your throat better.

Fact: it is anything that is true and can be proven or verified, just like your visit to the doctor when you feel tired.

Opinion: it is what one person believes or feels just like using a cold towel on your head to reduce the high temperature of your body and an opinion is not always true.

Lesson 2 : medical tools

Medical tools are important devices used in medicine.

The **origin** of the medical tools of ancient Egyptians like the oldest metal surgical tools were discovered in the tomb of qar. These tools are now preserved in the Imhotep museum in Saqqara.

We found other old tools such as:

Medical saws which are used for surgery.

A tool which was used to make pills

Old tools like forceps hooks drill spoons and knives were used in many procedures. Many of these old tools are still used today.

Some of these tools were found by archeologists.

Put true or false

- 1) Medical tools are useless tools ()
- 2) Medical saws are used to make pills ()

Chapter 4

Lesson 1 : hunt for force and motion

Force: it is a push or pull on an object that causes motion.

Activity complete the sentences using the words pushing or pulling to describe the forces you observed.

1) The farmer isthe wheelbarrow



2) The horse isthe cart.



3) The boy isthe ball to his friend



4) The child isthe toy car.



Lesson 2 : testing the effect of magnets

Activity: test the effect of magnet on each of the following objects:

(Glass –nail-paper-pencil-eraser-scissors –plastic-iron)

Objects attracted to the magnet	Objects not attracted to the magnet

Magnets attract objects that contain iron metal, cobalt metal and nickel metal.

Poles of magnet

*the magnet is made of iron and other materials such as cobalt or nickel.

*All magnets have two poles (**north** and **south** poles).

*the magnet has **a magnetic force** known as magnetism.

***the poles** of a magnet are the parts of a magnet where the effect of magnetism is the strongest.

The south pole of a magnet is labelled (s) and usually colored in blue.

The north pole of a magnet is labelled (n) and usually colored in red.

Put (true) or (false).

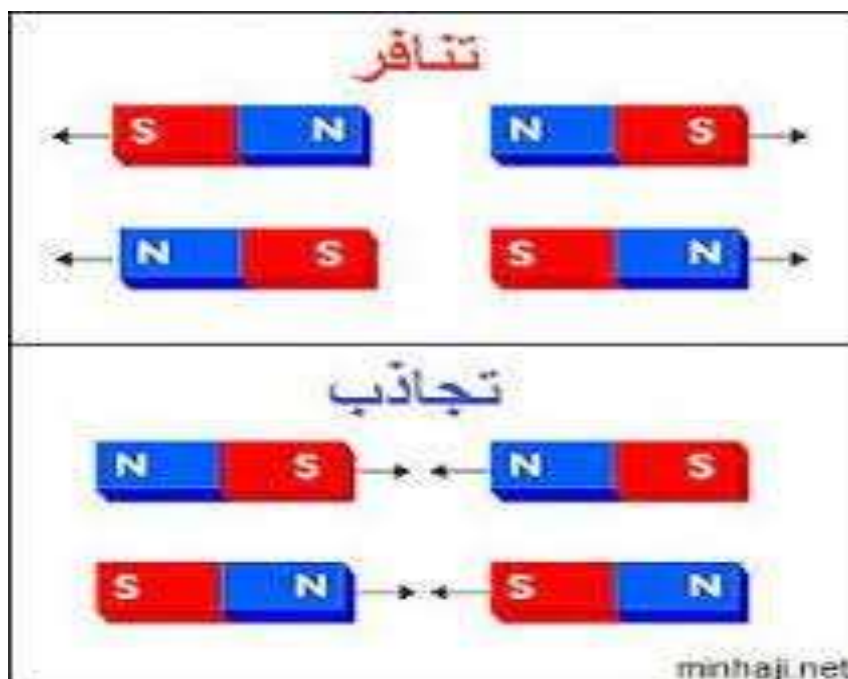
- 1) A magnet is made of copper ()
- 2) Magnetism is the magnetic force of a magnet ()
- 3) The south pole of a magnet is labelled (s) and usually colored in red ()

When magnets come together

When you bring a magnet near another magnet, they will **attract** each other or they will attract each other or they will **repel** each other.

When opposite poles meet, the magnets **attract** each other:

When like poles meet, the magnets **repel** each other



Magnetic field: it is the area around a magnet in which the effect of magnetic force appears.

Compass: it is a tool that is used to detect direction during navigation in unknown places.

A compass has a small magnetic needle which always points in a fixed direction that is north south directions.

Uses of compass: the compass is very important for navigation in the air, dessert, seas and oceans.

Chapter 5

Community: it is a group of people that live or work together.

Ways of connection with our community

- 1) Reading and writing
- 2) Listening and speaking.

Technology: it is tool designed to solve a problem

Communication tools are developed over time as:
Quill then pen then typewriter then mobile.

Transportation are developed over time as:

Cart then bicycle then gasoline car then electric car.

Staying Connected .

Activity Read and learn, then answer the questions.

Life with technology

We can communicate with others with technology by:

- 1) Phone calls
- 2) Video calls
- 3) E-mail
- 4) Texting messages

Life without technology

We can communicate with others without technology by:

- 1) Spending time with each other.
- 2) Seeing and talking with each other.
- 3) Visiting each other.

Chapter 6

Media: They are the means of communication with others on a large scale such as newspapers, magazines, etc.

Newspaper: It is a weekly or daily publication consisting of folded sheets and containing articles on the news, advertisements, etc.

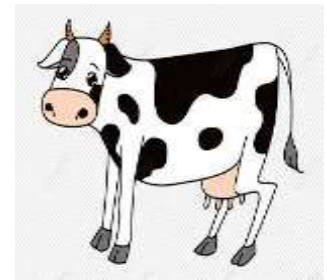
Reporter: People who write in newspapers.

Headline: It is the title of an article in the newspaper.

Byline: It is the name of the reporter

Sheet 1

Connect each food to its origin:



Sheet 2

Tick true the correct answer:

1).....is an object or a person moving from one place to another

(Pull-push-motion)

2) What must be applied to push or pull an object?

(Force-energy-gravity)

3) What type of force is this boy applying?

(Pull-push)

4) What type of force is this boy applying?

(Pull-push)

5) If we use more force to push something it will move

(Farther – closer)

Sheet 3

Complete using the given words:

(South – iron – iron filings – north – repel – magnetism – attract)

- 1) Magnet attracts
- 2) A magnet has.....
- 3) Unlike poles.....each other.
- 4) Like poleseach other.
- 5) We can useto detect the magnetic field around a magnet.
- 6)is the force that allows the magnet to attract magnetic materials.